



3. 配對選擇題： (續問題一的 case)

依第一欄所列陳先生目前的用藥，試配對各項藥物對陳先生的用藥目的及可能不良作用，答案請填於 B、D 答案欄的括弧內，各題選出最合適之一項答案，請將答案欄複製到答案卷上做答，答案卷上務必寫出題號，如：7.( )，8.( )，9.( )-----。(12分)

A.藥物名稱	B 用藥目的 (答案欄)	C 用藥目的 (選項欄)	D.不良作用 (答案欄)	E.不良作用 (選項欄)
Aspirin	7.( )	a. 降血糖	8.( )	a. 白血球增高
Metformin	9.( )	b. 預防血液凝集形成血栓	10.( )	b. 站立性低血壓
Hydrochlorothiazide	11.( )	c. 利尿降血壓	12.( )	c. 乳酸血症
Atrovastatin	13.( )	d. 消炎止痛	14.( )	d. 體重增加
		e. 降血脂肪		e. 腸胃潰瘍出血
		f. 減重		f. 胸部疼痛、失眠

二、營養狀況是影響住院病人傷口癒合，抵抗感染，維持肌力與活動耐力的重要因素，試述護理師在病人的營養問題中可以扮演的角色功能？(4%) 在病人住院期間您可以利用哪些指標或檢查評估病人的營養狀態？影響病人維持良好營養狀態的有利和不利影響因子為何？(15%)

三. 請就以下英文版摘要，翻譯成中文，包括研究題目亦要翻譯 (20%)

1. Title: Relationship of threat appraisal with coping appraisal to fear of cancer recurrence in breast cancer survivors.

Objectives: Prior research suggests that fear of cancer recurrence (FOR) is very common among cancer survivors. This study examined the extent to which the interaction of threat appraisal and coping appraisal accounted for differences in FOR in cancer patients who recently completed treatment. It was hypothesized that greater FOR would be related to a combination of high threat appraisal and low coping appraisal. Methods: A sample of 155 early stage breast cancer patients (mean age = 59 years) who completed surgery, chemotherapy, and/or radiotherapy between 6 and 24 months previously (mean = 12 months) completed measures of FOR, threat appraisal (perceived risk and severity of a potential cancer recurrence), and coping appraisal (perceived response efficacy and self-efficacy to perform diet and exercise recommendations to reduce recurrence risk). Basic demographic and clinical information were also collected. Results: Threat appraisal accounted for 30% of the variance in FOR ( $p < 0.001$ ) while coping appraisal accounted for 0% ( $p = 0.64$ ). After accounting for these variables and relevant covariates, the interaction of threat appraisal and coping appraisal explained 2% of the remaining variance in FOR ( $p = 0.04$ ). As hypothesized, survivors who reported high threat appraisal and low coping appraisal had the highest FOR. Conclusions: Future research should focus on examining these relationships longitudinally and further assess coping appraisal and how it impacts cancer recurrence fears.

2. 續以上之摘要之內容及研究結果，請問臨床中，您會如何使用該研究結果協助病人? (5%)

四. 疼痛為各科住院或居家病人常見之問題，請舉出您所熟悉之一種病人，說明:

(A) 其常見之疼痛問題及原因 (5%)

(B) 這種病人在您病房中，您會如何處理其疼痛問題? (5%)

(C) 請發展一套疼痛處理品質監測的模式，如何執行? 如何評價其成效? (10%)

(D) 若病人出院，您如何有效處理其疼痛? (5%)

試題隨卷繳回